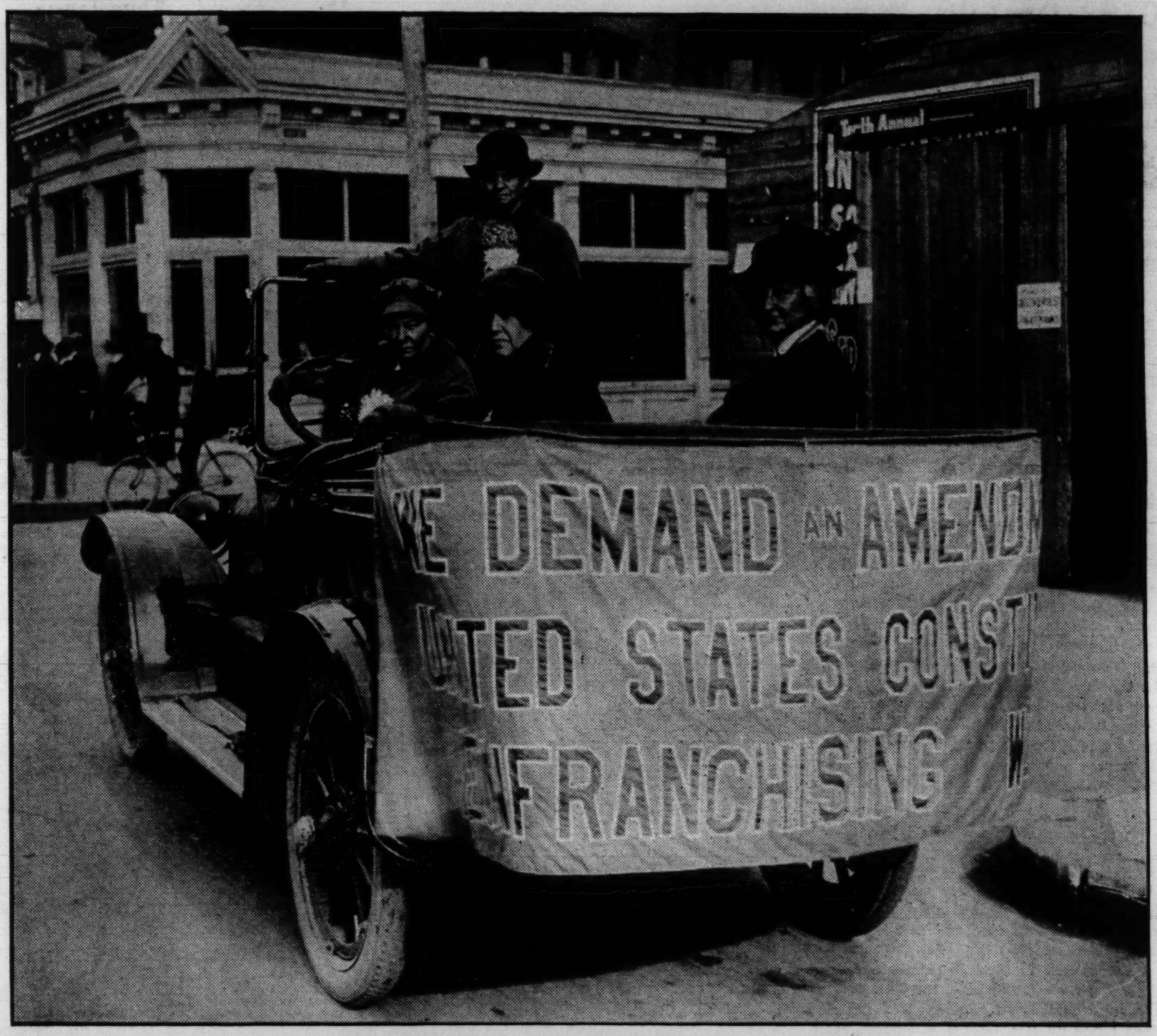
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 30, 1915



Bringing the Message of Women Voters to Congress

From left to right: Miss Ingeborg Kinstedt, chauffeur; Miss Maria Kindberg, machinist; Mrs Sara Bard Field, Envoy of Women Voters to Congress; Mrs. Bertha Fowler, Chairman Colorado Congressional Union

Vol. III OCTOBER 30, 1915 No. 44

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Art Editor . . . . MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER
Chairman Circulation Department, MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

Domestic.....$1.00
Foreign.....$1.50
Single Copies.....5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
National Capital Press, Inc., Washington

Entered as second class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Notes of the Week

New York's Greatest Suffrage Parade

ABOUT fifty thousand men and women marched down Fifth Avenue last Saturday, October 23, to demonstrate their belief in the justice of equal suffrage. It was one of the greatest parades ever held in America, and certainly the greatest ever held in this country on behalf of the principle of woman suffrage. The spectacular features of the procession were extremely beautiful, but most impressive of all were the rows upon rows of earnest men and women who formed the marching lines. The procession took nearly three and a half hours to pass a given point. It started promptly at 3 o'clock. Evening came and the stars shone out, and still the marching lines went on.

The weather was brilliant but cold; a sharp and strong wind blew against the marchers and made the carrying of banners a heavy task, but the rank and file in the procession walked with gaiety and confidence as well as with determination.

Plans for Suffrage Work in New Jersey

ONE of the most heartily applauded sections of the procession was the delegation from New Jersey, where the suffrage amendment to the state constitution was defeated four days previously. One of the banners of the New Jersey women, "Baffled to Fight Better," won applause from the throngs of spectators. New Jersey women, far from being discouraged with the adverse vote on October 19, have been roused to more determined activity. The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and Women's Political Union are considering a program including the support of the federal suffrage amendment, and of a bill granting presidential suffrage to the women of their state.

Fifty New Jersey Women to Help Campaign in Pennsylvania

"IT WILL be a big job to carry Pennsylvania for woman suffrage, but there is going to be a big try."

That is the moral read from the defeat of the suffrage amendment in New Jersey, as expressed by Wilmer Atkinson, president of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and repeated in various terms by Mrs. George A. Piersol, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, and leaders of the Equal Franchise Society.

Since the suffrage amendment lost in New Jersey, the ranks of workers in Pennsylvania have been increased by fifty New Jersey women who volunteered at the Equal Franchise Society.

Peace Party Arranges Forum on Foreign Policy

A FORUM on America's future foreign policy will be held under the direction of the Woman's Peace Party in New York City from November 8 to 21, inclusive; it is arousing the deep interest of women.

Lectures dealing with the subjects of military preparedness, national cooperation and peace will be given at 4:30 from Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, at 70 Fifth Avenue; and on Tuesday and Sunday evenings in the Cooper Union.

Among the speakers will be Norman Angell, Frederick C. Howe, David Starr Jordan, Max Eastman, Hamilton Holt, Prof. Edward W. Krehbiel, of Leland Stanford University; Prof. William R. Hull, of Swarthmore College; Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, Congressman from Illinois, and Dr. Toyokichi.

Independents to Stop "Assistance" to Voters

INSTRUCTIONS to independents who will be watchers at the polls in Pennsylvania on election day were issued last Monday by the Franklin party campaign committee. Especial attention is paid to instructing the watchers how to prevent the illegal assistance of voters. In this connection the instructions say:

"It is a penal offense for a voter to permit his ballot to be seen. The only exception to this is a case of assistance. Remember that the voter must declare that 'by reason of disability he desires assistance.' If he does not so declare, he should not be permitted to have assistance. It is not enough for him to say 'that he desires assistance.' He must declare that he desires it because of disability upon his part.

"Mere ignorance of how to mark a ballot is not a good ground for assistance. The disability must be physical, or the voter must be unable to read.

"If he makes a false statement in reference to his disability, he has committed a criminal offense for which he may be arrested. Watchers should make note of all cases where assistance is obtained and they believe there is no disability."

Woman Shot as Spy

ON October 12, Miss Edith Cavell was shot by order of the Governor-General of Belgium for helping English and Belgian soldiers cross the border into England. Her death caused an outburst of popular feeling in this country and criticisms have been leveled at the sentence and the method of executing the sentence; arguments have bandied back and forth as to the justice of her execution.

No one hits the point of the whole sorrowful incident so clearly as Mrs. Belmont, who wrote on Tuesday, October 26, in the *New York American*:

"Though she was a woman, bound by custom and convention to give service only in certain rutted channels, here was a time when she could surmount those barriers of sex laid down for her by men. So quietly, without shouting or turmoil, she gave her life to make clear a great truth—that men and women are co-equals in body and in spirit.

"In a man's fight she did for her country what men would let her do. And then did more. In a man's fight they took and shot her down as they would a man.

"And having shot her, her executioners say officially:

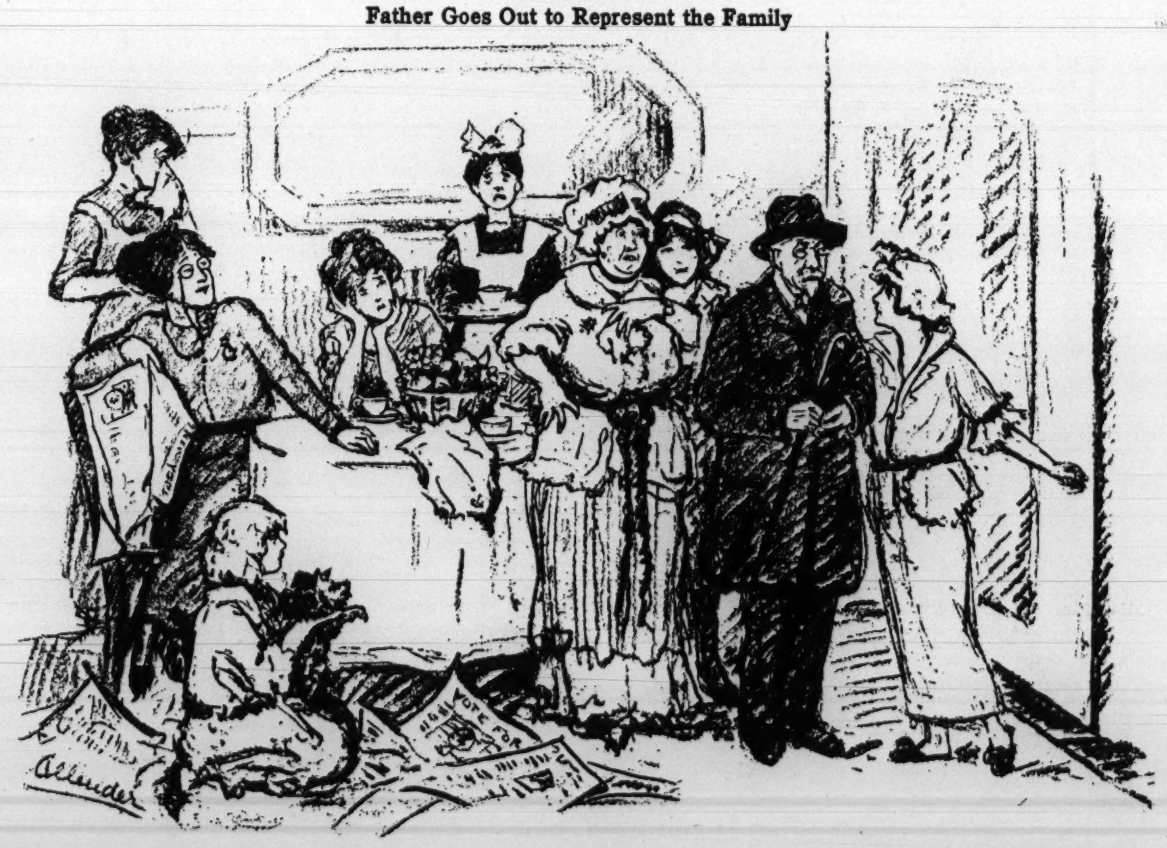
"'This punishment was inflicted to deter others, who boast the prerogative of their sex, from participating in such undertakings.'

"So now, I ask all women to say to Germany as they might say to any other country in like case:

"'In time of war you treat women as the full equals of men. We ask no otherwise. When the war is over are you willing so to treat them still? As you in time of war deal out to men and women alike the full measure of death, will you in time of peace see to it that women have the same full measure of life dealt out to them?'"

November 2

Father Goes Out to Represent the Family



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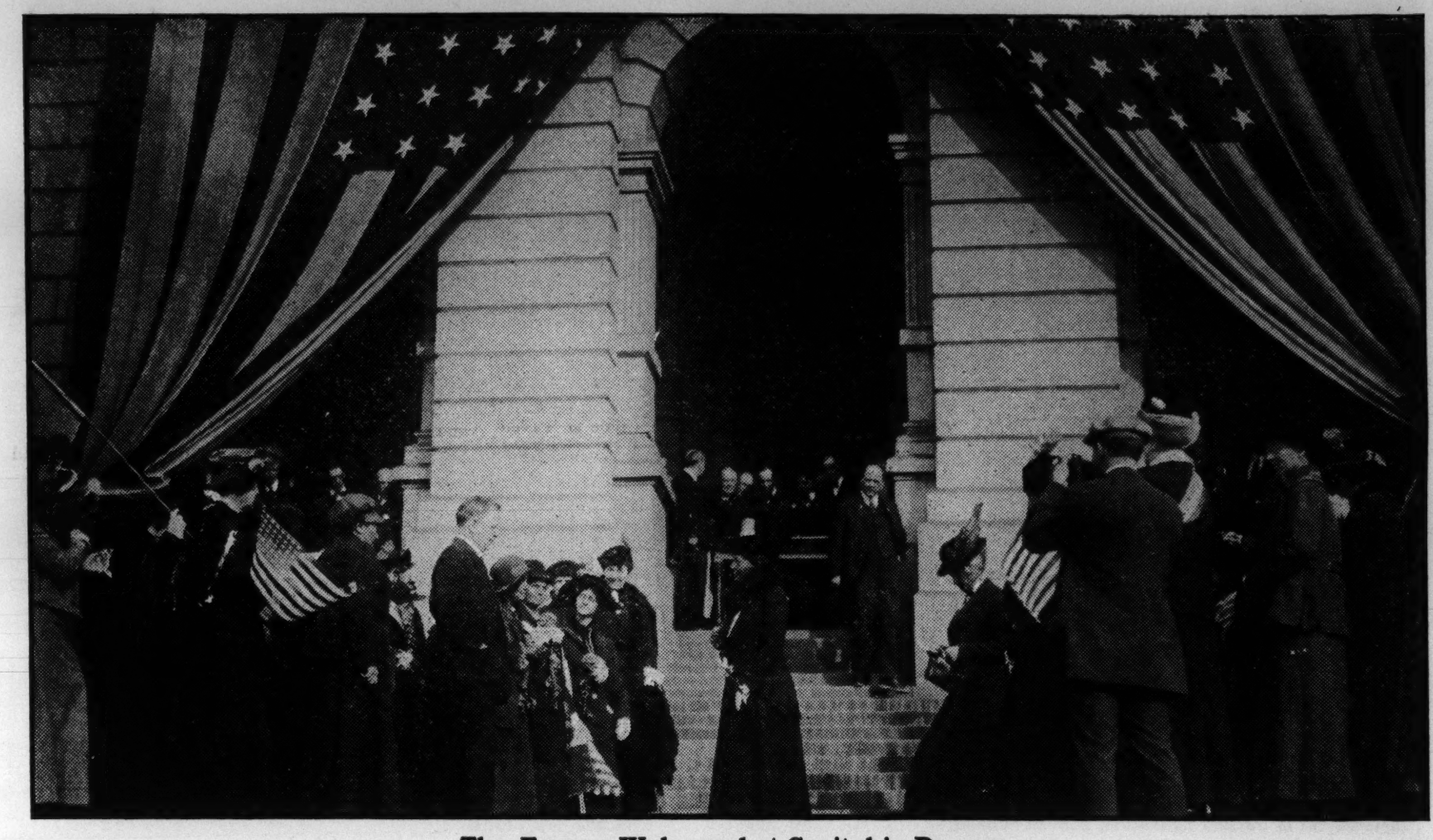
SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Woman Voters' Envoys Reach Unfree States



The Envoys Welcomed at Capitol in Denver

(Governor of Colorado on Left, Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert in Center)

THE messengers of the women voters to Congress who are carrying across country by motor the resolutions declaring for national woman suffrage as the foremost issue in the political field, crossed for the first time into "enemy country" when they entered Kansas City, Missouri, on Friday, October 22, with a guard of honor of Kansas City suffragists, riding in fifteen motor cars.

THE envoys arrived in Kansas City, Kansas, at 2 a. m. Thursday, October 21, after they had been rescued from the bogs of southern Kansas. Pulling into Hutchinson on Monday evening over muddy roads, the car plunged suddenly into a deep hole filled with water. The body of the "Flyer" was almost submerged. The petitioners, fearing to step out of the car, sat and called "Help!" into the darkness of the night until their voices were hoarse. No response came from the apparently deserted country. But they knew there was a farm house about a mile back; so Sara Field, "little but brave," slipped away from her place on the back seat; and before her companions knew it, was almost up to her waist in slimy mud. Hardly able to pull one foot out of the mud to plant it head of the other, she finally, after a two hours' struggle, reached the ranch where a farmer and his son were roused from their sleep (for it was now midnight) and told of the women's plight. In a little while horses were harnessed and a rescue party was on its way; but not until three o'clock did the women start toward Hutchinson, tired and wet and covered with mud.

These are the little incidents of the trip that women are making to bear the message to Congress that four million women of the West are standing for national woman suffrage.

"All the discomforts, even the hardships, are forgotten, however," Miss Vernon writes, "when we feel, at every meeting held, the enthusiasm and earnestness of hundreds of people."

ON THURSDAY afternoon, Mayor Green, of Kansas City, Kansas, Representative Thomas Taggart, of Kansas, and a large delegation of men and women led by the High School Band met the messengers at the Public Library. Mayor Green not only welcomed the messengers, but declared his belief in the national amendment; and sealed his conviction by putting his name on the petition. Representative Taggart declared he would vote for the suffrage amendment in the next session, as he had in the past; but he was unwilling to make any heroic promises as to the amount of work he would do in its behalf. He pointed out the difficulties of obtaining a national amendment, but declared ratification of the state legislatures would undoubtedly be soon obtained after Congress passed the measure.

THE next day a splendid procession of automobiles came out of Missouri to lead the messengers from the enlightened West into their own state, darkness so far as the political freedom of women is concerned. In an imposing line they drew up before the City Hall in Kansas City, Missouri, while a brass band played spirited airs. Mrs. Henry M. Ess, President of the Central Equal Suffrage Association, introduced the messengers to Mayor Jost, and then Mrs. Field told the immense crowd that had gathered something of their mission. The difference between suffrage and non-suffrage states was immediately marked by Mayor Jost's attitude, for while he bade the envoys welcome he rather coyly declined to state his own convictions on the purpose of their journey.

Led by the band the automobiles, filled with some of the most prominent women of Kansas City, Missouri, proceeded slowly from the City Hall through the principal streets of the city to the office of Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri. Senator Reed voted against the suffrage measure in the last session and Missouri women now went to him to protest against his attitude, and to ask him to change it.

Mrs. H. B. Leavens, president of a Kansas City, Mo., suffrage organization, spoke first, introducing Sara Bard Field, who told Senator Reed of the determination of women voters of the West to use their ballots to enfranchise the women of the country. Mrs. Henry Ess spoke with splendid logic and force to show the Senator that he had been wrong in his opposition to a measure of justice which would simply put into practice the principles of democracy advocated by the party to which he belonged. Senator Reed spoke several sentences in such a low and indistinct manner that no one in the crowd that overflowed his office could understand him and a man in the delegation called out, "You need say only one word, Senator." Miss Mabel Vernon then told of the declaration of strong leaders of women in suffrage states that they would know no party until national suffrage prevails. "The presence of Sara Bard Field proves," said Miss Vernon, "that women voters are even now coming to the aid of unenfranchised women and demanding action from the next session of Congress."

When Senator Reed saw that something must be said, he finally declared he would "take the matter into consideration."

Immediately after the interview, a reception was held in the City Club rooms, where speeches were made by Mrs. Field, Frank P. Walsh. and Mr. Judson King, of Washington, D. C.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

***Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:**

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Federal Work in Minnesota

THE work for the federal amendment is being carried on in Minnesota with splendid freshness and vigor. The members of the Congressional Union, organized for the first time in Minnesota at the end of last June, have in cooperation with the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association sent large and influential delegations to eight Congressmen and one Senator, and the effect on each of these men has been noticeably helpful.

Of the Minnesota delegation in the Sixty-third Congress five Representatives and the two Senators voted yea; three Representatives, nay; one abstained from voting, and one seat was vacant at the time the vote on the suffrage amendment was taken. Thus, of the ten possible votes from the Minnesota delegation in the House, five only were cast in favor of suffrage.

The outlook for the next session is decidedly better. The five men who voted for suffrage last January were all returned and will continue to give their support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Representative Manahan, who failed to vote on our measure, has been retired from Congress in favor of Representative Schall, who supports woman suffrage whole-heartedly.

The seat left vacant by Mr. Hammond, of the Second District of Minnesota, is now filled by Hon. F. F. Ellsworth. Mr. Ellsworth has promised to give very earnest consideration to the request of his constituents in favor of the federal suffrage amendment. "I have not made a careful study of the question and have not taken any position," he said on July 29. "My mind is open. I understand you do not expect me to declare myself at this time. I feel it is purely a matter of how my district stands and how my constituents feel. I am glad to receive the delegation and feel that it is a personal favor to me. This question will be considered in Congress when we vote on it; and I assure you that my vote will be cast with the visit of this delegation in mind." Mr. Ellsworth's attitude is friendly and his constituency favorable, and Minnesota women have strong hope of securing his support next session.

The three men who voted "nay" in the last session of Congress were Mr. Davis, of the Third District; Mr. Stevens, of the Fourth District, and Mr. Miller, of the Ninth District.

Mr. Miller has been away from Minnesota since the Congressional Union was formed, but suffragists are awaiting his return eager to convince him that the federal suffrage measure ought to pass.

Mr. Stevens lost his seat at the last election to Mr. C. C. Van Dyke. Mr. Van Dyke cordially welcomed a delegation of his constituents and promised to think over their request and to receive other delegations on the same subject. Mr. Van Dyke was not asked to take a firm and final stand on woman suffrage, but merely to consider the reasons presented by his constituents in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and a statement of the strength of the movement in his own district. The workers in Minnesota have good hope of making Mr. Van Dyke a friend of suffrage.

Mr. Davis, of the Second District, thanked the delegation which waited upon him on July 30 for expressing so definitely their views on the question of woman suffrage. He also was not asked to make his own statement, but to listen to the statement of his constituents. However, when Mr. Davis was interviewed by women voters in Oregon last summer, he there said that equal suffrage, established and smoothly working in the West, had convinced him of the justice of equal suffrage nationally.

Thus, of the ten men who represent Minnesota, seven have promised to vote "yea" in the next session; two more will give the suffrage amendment friendly consideration; one Representative who voted against the amendment in the last session has not yet been seen by Minnesota women. The delegation from Minnesota next year ought to be solid for suffrage.

Mr. Beakes of Michigan

MR. BEAKES, of Michigan, one of the two Democratic Representatives from that state, is so strongly in favor of woman suffrage that he does not wish to support the federal suffrage amendment.

Mr. Beakes gets his right to vote, he says, from his state, and that is where we must get it. He does not tell us why. Other sections of the electorate, colored people, for instance, get their right to vote from the federal government; and women are perfectly willing to take theirs from the same source if they can avoid trouble and delay by doing so.

"If the federal constitution," says Mr. Beakes, "has the right to confer suffrage it has the right to take it away."

Mr. Beakes is not in favor of taking away the right of suffrage by federal amendment, therefore he does not wish to support a measure conferring suffrage by federal amendment. Why this reason does not apply to the state, which also has the right to confer suffrage and take it away, Mr. Beakes does not explain.

"I believe equal suffrage will come state by state," says Mr. Beakes; and in the next breath, "You can never get nation-wide suffrage until you get enough states to carry it."

This last remark is profoundly true, since it means in essence that we cannot get the federal suffrage amendment until we are strong enough to get it. But we are strong enough to get it now. Four million women voters is a large enough slice of the electorate to give any national party pause.

That is the very reason we are being so persuasively urged by our friends to confine our work to state campaigns, when the woman's vote cannot be utilized.

First National Convention of the Congressional Union

December 6-13

BRILLIANT and distinguished women from every section of the United States will gather in Washington in December as delegates to the first convention of the Congressional Union at which will be inaugurated the campaign in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment before the Sixty-fourth Congress.

It will be the third annual meeting, but the first convention of the Union, which was organized in April, 1913, to secure the passage and ratification of the constitutional amendment enfranchising women. During the past year the Union has grown to the proportions of a national organization, branches having been organized in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Virginia, while before the convention meets, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, South Carolina, Maine, Vermont and a number of other states will have completed formal organization.

The sessions of the convention will be held from December 6 to 14, in the famous old Cameron House, the home in former years of "Don" Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War under President Grant, and later and for many years a Senator from his state. In its long history the Cameron House has been the residence of a succession of Vice-Presidents, and is still known in Washington as "The Little White House." Its rooms now being fitted up for use as the convention headquarters look out upon Lafayette Square, the beautiful park which faces the executive mansion. Cameron House is, literally, "just across the street" from the White House, and next door to the Belasco Theater in which will be held the mass meeting which will be an important feature of the convention.

In charge of the convention is Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, who, as president of the Equal Franchise Society of her state, placed Nevada in the equal suffrage column. Miss Martin is still the president of the Nevada society, now known as the Nevada Civic League; she is also chairman of the Congressional Union in Nevada.

The opening event of convention week will be the arrival early on Monday morning, December 6, of the envoys of the Women Voters' Convention, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe, who have motored from San Francisco bringing with them petitions and resolutions gathered en route to be presented to President Wilson and to Congress urging the passage of the resolution. From Baltimore an escort of 500 women will accompany the envoys to Washington. They will be met by a large delegation of members of the Union, including the delegates to the convention. The arrival of the envoys on Monday, and the reception given in their honor on Tuesday night by Mrs. O H. P. Belmont, will be the features of the first two days of convention week.

Miss Anne Martin

Chairman Committee on Arrangements

Meetings will be held every morning and afternoon at the headquarters, from Wednesday, December 9, to Tuesday, December 14. On Wednesday evening, December 8, will be held the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Union, with Mrs. S. B. M. Young, of Montana, wife of General Young, U. S. A., retired, in the chair. Beginning the following day business meetings will be held every morning and afternoon in the convention headquarters, while the evenings will be given over to dinners and receptions at which many of the members and delegates will meet for the first time.

On Thursday evening, December 9, will be held the meeting of the state officers and chairmen of the Union, with Mrs. Nina E. Allender, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch of the Union, in the chair, and on the following evening, Mrs. W. T. Burch, national chairman on circulation of THE SUFFRAGIST, will meet the chairmen on circulation of the various states.

The social side of the convention is in charge of Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Read Admiral Wainwright, and will include the reception in honor of the envoys on Tuesday evening, at which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will be the hostess; Mrs. Edward N. Breitung's dinner for the delegates to the convention on Saturday evening, December 11, and the reception on Sunday evening at which the members of the convention will be received by the executive committee of the Union.

At the reception of the executive committee to the members of the convention on Sunday night, Miss Janet Richards, of Washington, will deliver an address. Miss Richards was one of the principal speakers at the luncheon opening the Women Voters' Convention in San Francisco and she made a brilliant and compelling speech at the great meeting held in the Court of Abundance.

Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, of Utah, secretary of the Women Voters' Convention, will preside as chairman at the mass meeting in the Belasco Theater. Mrs. Cherdron is the only woman ever chosen by her state to cast its electoral vote in a presidential election.

Among the speakers at the mass meeting on Sunday afternoon will be the envoys of the Women Voters' Convention, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Jolliffe; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who served as chairman of the Congressional Union Committee on organization of the Women Voters' Convention, Senator Sutherland, of Utah, who will introduce the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Senate on the opening day of the Sixty-fourth Congress, and Representative Frank E. Mondell, who will introduce the same resolution in the House.

On Monday, December 13, in the evening, will be held in Convention Hall the great Susan B. Anthony pageant written and directed for the Congressional Union by Miss Hazel MacKaye. This dramatic representation of Miss Anthony's heroic life will be the beautiful closing event of convention week.

On the following morning there will be held a meeting of the executive committee at the convention headquarters, to determine the final details in connection with the winter's work.

Second Suffrage Deputation in Vermont

VERMONT women who called on Saturday, October 16, on Congressman Porter H. Dale, to ask his support of the national suffrage amendment were delighted to learn that he was in favor of woman suffrage and would vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next session.

The women went by automobile from St. Johnsbury on Saturday morning, reaching Island Pond about 11 o'clock. Congressman and Mrs. Dale received the delegation most cordially. Mrs. Dale had also invited a number of her friends to meet the expected guests.

The conference with Congressman Dale took place in the big library on the second floor of Mr. Dale's home. Mrs. A. L. Bailey, of St. Johnsbury, opened the interview by stating the purpose of the deputation. She said it was the plan of the Congressional Union to have every member of the Sixty-fourth Congress asked by women from his own district to support the national suffrage amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, forbidding disfranchisement because of sex.

Mrs. Bailey then introduced Mrs. J. Borden Estee, of Montpelier, a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Estee emphasized the fact that suffrage is now considered a national issue, and made a summary of the political aspects of the national suffrage movement. "Mr. Dale," Mrs. Estee said in conclusion, "we merely ask you to consider favorably the Anthony amendment, that it may pass the Sixty-fourth Congress; then the issue will be referred to the various state legislatures."

Other speakers were Mrs. George Chesney and Miss Kate E. Wakefield.

Congressman Dale said that though he had not prepared any formal statement upon the issue in question, he had no hesitancy in saying that he was in favor of woman suffrage. The interview was terminated by an invitation to the dining room, where a very delightful luncheon was served.

Among members of the deputation were Mrs. A. L. Bailey, Miss Kate E. Wakefield, Miss Grace A. Cockroft, Mrs. George F. Cheney, Miss Sigrid Eklof and Mrs. J. Borden Estee.

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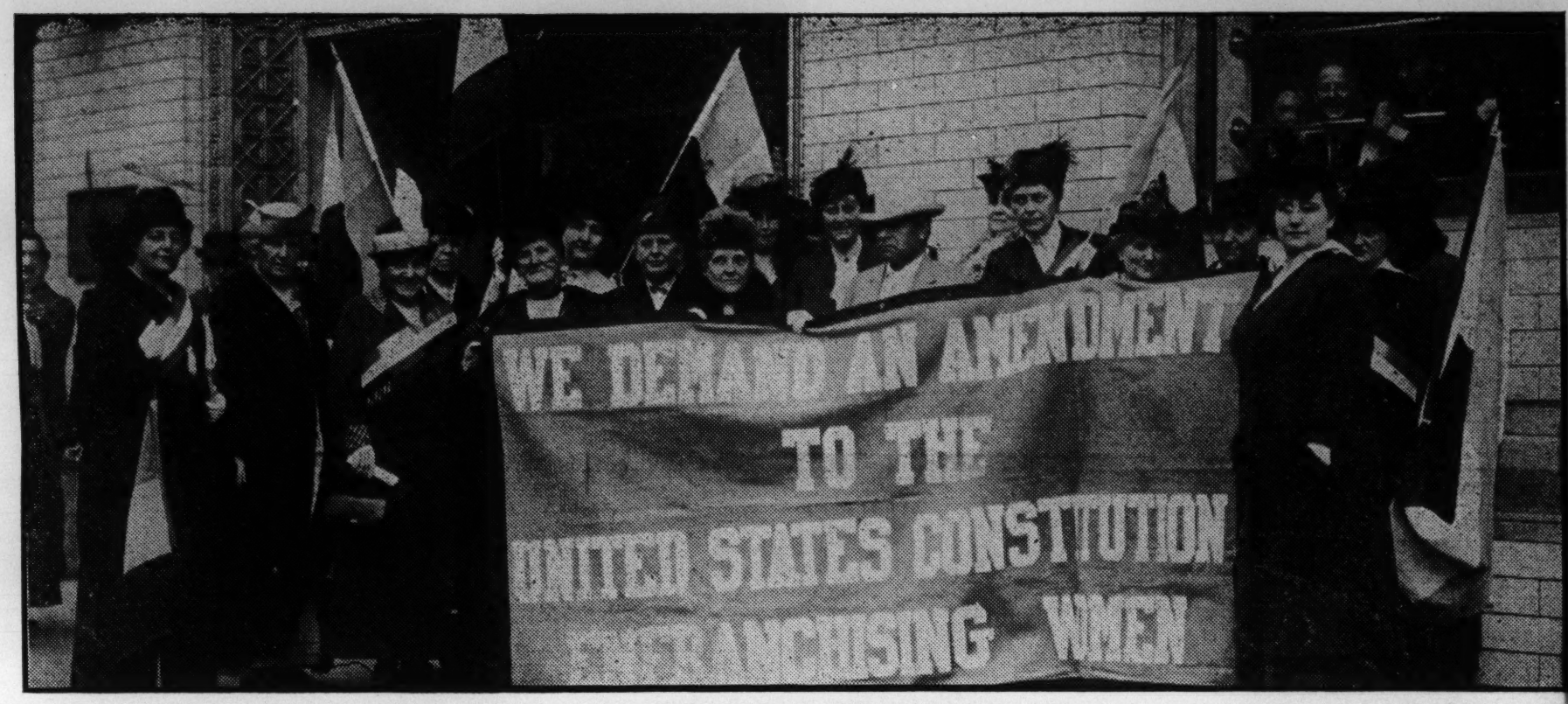


Deputation to Congressman Schall

ONE of the most influential groups of suffragists ever gathered together in Minnesota called upon Congressman Schall of the Tenth Minnesota District on October 5 to assure him of their interest in the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Following a luncheon at the Leamington Hotel, addressed by Miss Lutie Stearns, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, a large group gathered and marched through the streets carrying the Congressional Union amendment banner.

Mr. Schall graciously received the women in his office and listened to the addresses of Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. A. H. Potter, in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Mrs. W. T. Coe, president of the Minnesota Federation of Clubs, and Congressional Union chairman of the Tenth District, was in charge of the deputation and introduced the speakers. She made an effective plea for the amendment from the standpoint of a country woman, representing that part of the district which lies outside of Minneapolis.

Mrs. A. H. Bright then spoke for the city women within Mr. Schall's district, and asked that he support the Susan B. Anthony amendment only in Congress. She said in part: "As a representative of the city women of the Tenth District, I come to urge you not to be inveigled into advocating or voting for the Shafroth amendment for any reason whatsoever.

"In the first place, the Shafroth amendment does not give the ballot to women.

"It is not within the right of the government of the United States to pass an amendment giving the initiative and referendum to a special class only for a special purpose, because when that purpose is accomplished the constitution will contain a useless and dead amendment.

"If Congress should pass that amendment, it would be justified in refusing to pass another one in favor of women for many years to come; so I wish to respectfully urge you to stand and vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment alone."

Mr. Schall is a practicing attorney of Minneapolis, who has been without his sight since 1907, and is enabled to do his professional and public work with the continual aid of his devoted wife, who was a prominent factor in securing his election to Congress. Mr. Schall replied to the deputation by saying that he was much interested in knowing about the sentiment in Minnesota for the Susan B. Anthony amendment—that it seemed to him to be the wisest and best amendment and would have his hearty support.

Above: Deputation to Congressman Schall

Below: Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Congressional Union Chairman of Minnesota

Deputation to Senator Clapp

SENATOR MOSES E. CLAPP, of Minnesota, recently met a deputation of the women of his state; and reaffirmed his belief in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, declaring that there shall be no disfranchisement because of sex.

Of the Shafroth-Palmer amendment, proposing to establish the initiative and referendum in every state for the disposition of the suffrage question, Senator Clapp said: "It was a mistake to have introduced a second amendment into Congress relating to suffrage."

The deputation to Senator Clapp was a feature of the recent convention of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association in St. Paul. It was headed by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. A. H. Potter, chairman of the Minnesota Branch of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Ueland, in presenting the deputation, said in part to Senator Clapp: "We are coming to you not because we feel the need of asking your support in Congress; but rather to tell you of our pride and gratitude when we consider your record in Washington on the matter of suffrage for the women of the United States. We represent, as you know, women of the State Association who have been doing all in their power to secure the passage of an amendment to the constitution of Minnesota, which is, as you must feel, a long and well nigh hopeless task under our present system of amending that state constitution; we represent also the Congressional Union, which is working only for the passage of this national amendment. We believe that we are justified in asking to have this question of the suffrage decided in any honorable way which is open to the women of this country. We believe also that the so-called Shafroth amendment is a measure which has confused the issue in Congress and is an undesirable measure to have before the people. We ask you, therefore, to represent the women of Minnesota by working and voting only for the Susan B. Anthony, or Bristow-Mondell, amendment."

Senator Clapp in replying to the deputation reviewed his position in regard to suffrage, for which he said he required neither thanks nor gratitude, as he believed that he was acting in the only just and right way open to him, that the suffrage was an inalienable right of women which he should continue to do all in his power to bring about.

In expressing himself upon the two amendments in Congress he would not bind himself to support only the one measure; he said, however, "I agree heartily with you, ladies, that it was a great mistake to have introduced a second amendment into Congress relating to suffrage. I think it has been distracting, and that it has resulted in dividing opinion upon the great question—which is, of course, what the enemies of any movement always seek. It is a sad commentary of affairs that the supporters of righteousness are often divided, while the enemies are always solidly united. I agree with you also that the Susan B. Anthony is the superior amendment, and I shall do all in my power to work for it and to support it."

Among the prominent women in the deputation were Mrs. C. P. Noyes, Mrs. H. A. Tomlinson, Mrs. Thygeson, Mrs. Bryant White, Mrs. M. L. Luley, Mrs. J. C. Holman, Mrs. John Schwartz, Mrs. George M. Kenyon and Miss Anita Furness, of St. Paul; Mrs. P. J. Schwarg, Mankato; Mrs. W. J. Morehart, Mankato, chairman of the Second Congressional District; Mrs. Clara K. Fuller, Little Falls, chairman of the Sixth Congressional District; Mrs. V. C. Sherman and Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, of Minneapolis.

Suffrage Amendment

Deputation to Congressman Lindbergh

CONGRESSMAN C. A. LINDBERGH, of the Sixth Minnesota District, received in Little Falls, his home city, a deputation of suffragists interested in securing the passage of the national amendment next session. Mr. Lindbergh delayed an important business engagement in Washington to remain over to meet the deputation at a time convenient to them, in order to assure them of his strong feeling of support for any measure which the women of his state might ask to have him favorably consider.

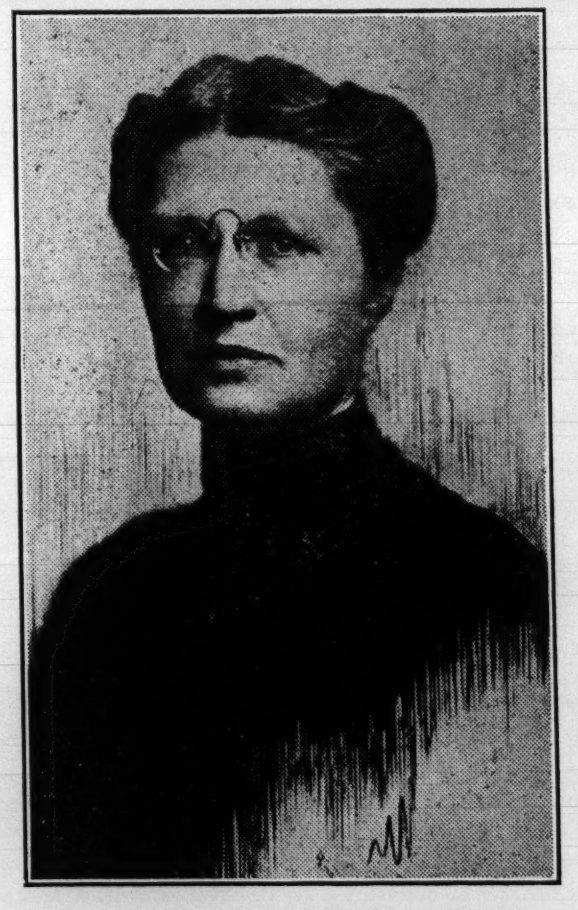
A large meeting of women gathered at the public library and were addressed by Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, who spoke on the work of the Congressional Union and the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Mrs. Hunter then presented the delegation to Mr. Lindbergh, who had come to the library in order to meet the women.

Mrs. Clara K. Fuller, editor of the Little Falls *Daily Transcript* and Congressional Union chairman of the Sixth District, made a deep and earnest plea for the suffrage from the viewpoint of the business woman and property owner. She said: "I am deeply interested in this question of a vote. I have long expressed myself privately and through my editorial columns in the effort to arouse the women of the community to a realization of their responsibility in civic matters and those things affected by the ballot. I earnestly believe that every woman should do everything in her power to hasten the day which will bring this great national movement to a successful completion."

Mrs. L. D. Brown, president of the Sixth Congressional District of the Minnesota Federation of Clubs, presented in a happy speech the need of the ballot to the woman in home life as well as in efficient club work.

Mrs. Hunter then closed the deputation by speaking briefly for the women of the state of Minnesota; and thanking Mr. Lindbergh for his favorable action in the past, asked him in behalf of the Minnesota suffragists to stand squarely behind the Bristow-Mondell amendment in Congress, as opposed to the Shafroth-Palmer suffrage measure.

Mr. Lindbergh, after expressing his thanks for what had been the sentiment of the deputation, defined suffrage as a fundamental right of mankind.



Above: Congressional Union Meeting in Minnesota
Below: Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Member Executive Committee Minnesota Congressional Union

He said: "You women have the right of the ballot today. You have not yet been accorded the privilege of exercising it, but the right is as fundamentally yours as it is that of man.

"To me it is a matter of no moment if all the women desire the ballot or if only one desires it. It is a responsibility which should belong to men and women alike. It is more important now than ever that women do become interested in this topic, for the great social problems of today demand their interest in an effective solution; and more and more as men and women become awakened to a consciousness of the great problems surrounding us, and as they study, think and read, so do they begin to take a living interest in this great, vital question.

"The great war in Europe which affects us as well, on account of the world-wide interchange of commercial and social relations, is going to thrust upon us a grave question which women should be called upon to help solve. I can assure you that always I shall do all in my power to further this cause which I believe to be right and just, and I wish to stand as pledged to the support of any measure that you represent."

There was a rising vote of thanks; and the members of the deputation were then informally presented to Mr. Lindbergh.

Notes of Minnesota Work

SUPPORTERS of the Congressional Union in Minnesota feel a deep debt of gratitude for the splendid work done so generously by Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye during her visit to Minnesota. Mrs. MacKaye has spoken many times in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, and has made many converts to the Congressional Union and the federal amendment.

Last Monday she spoke before a large audience of the members of the Minneapolis Equal Suffrage Association at their headquarters. Her subject was, "Is Suffrage a Political Issue?" She discussed fully the action of the recent Congress on suffrage, and also gave an illuminating explanation of the workings of Congress as a body. Many prominent women joined the Union after Mrs. MacKaye's address, saying that never before had they received so clear an explanation of the meaning of our work.

Mrs. MacKaye also repeated the address, with the same result, before the St. Paul Woman's Welfare League, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter was in Duluth during the convention of the Minnesota Federation of Clubs, assisting Mrs. Ueland, the state president, in suffrage headquarters, which were opened in a prominent part of the city.

AMONG the prominent women who have recently joined the Congressional Union in Minnesota are the following: Mrs. Eva W. Morse, recording secretary M. W. S. A.; Rev. Mary Andrews, Mrs. Lewellyn Christion, Miss F. M. Ridgway, a prominent attorney of Minneapolis; Mrs. G. F. Kirscher, Mrs. Flossie Slown Hyde, general secretary of the Women's National Prohibition Federation; Mrs. Moses Cook, prominent clubwoman of Duluth; Mrs. C. B. Buckman, Mrs. L. D. Brown, president of the M. F. W. C., Sixth District; Mrs. Jenny Lind Blanchard, librarian at Little Falls; Mrs. Clara K. Fuller, editor of the Little Falls *Daily Transcript;* and Dr. Gurli Mellentine.

Congressman Beakes of Michigan Meets Suffrage Delegation

HON. S. W. BEAKES, of Ann Arbor, Congressman from the Second District of Michigan, spent, in the words of the *Detroit Free Press,* "a strenuous half hour" when suffrage workers from his district adjourned a meeting to go in a body to Mr. Beakes' house and urge him to support in the next session an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. Mr. Beakes declared he was for suffrage, and therefore could not vote for a federal amendment, which was sure to be defeated.

Arguments on behalf of the measure were presented by Mrs. J. C. Law Hardy, of Tecumseh; Mrs. A. S. Blodgen, Jackson; Mrs. H. A. Hodge, who represented the grange, and Mrs. Eugene Shippen, of Detroit.

"We want to tell you, Mr. Beakes," said Mrs. Hodge, "that if you step over the moth-eaten tradition that binds your party, you will have 50,000 grange members back of you."

"There is no need of arguing with me for woman suffrage, because I am in favor of it," said Mr. Beakes. "I voted for it at the time it came up in Michigan. The only point of difference between you and me is as to the best method of bringing it about.

"This question was before the last Congress, and then I voted against it. I do not get my right to vote from the federal constitution. I get it from the state constitution. There is where you must get your right.

"If the federal constitution has the right to confer equal suffrage, it has the right to take it away. I would not be in favor of putting into the federal constitution an amendment which would take away the right of equal suffrage from the eleven states that are now enjoying it.

"I believe equal suffrage will come state by state.

"If I were simply a politician I might leave you with the impression that I would vote for the suffrage amendment in the next Congress, but there will be no opportunity to do so, as the leaders of both sides do not intend that it shall come up. The vote, as shown by the last Congress, was no criterion of real feeling.

"You can never get nation-wide suffrage till you get enough states to carry it. It takes only thirteen states now to defeat suffrage. I am for it, and therefore I do not feel like throwing it against a stone wall."

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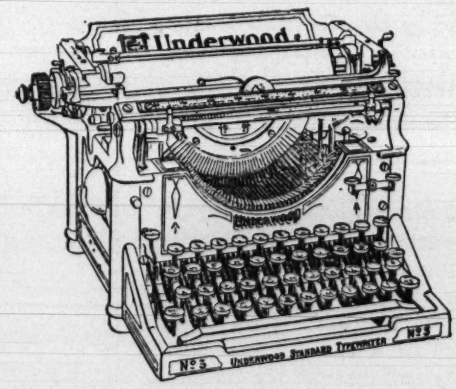

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